

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT... SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1847.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of the Methodist Church.

Petitions were presented by the following Senators, viz: Messrs. Draffin, Thurman, Bristow and James, which were appropriately referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the benefit of Rebecca Morrison, and heirs of Jos. A. Morrison, dec'd.; authorizing the said Rebecca to file a bill in the Adair Circuit Court, to sell three tracts of land; passed.

Also, a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Richard Buchanan and Benj. Hayden; passed.

Mr. WALKER, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill from H. R., for the benefit of Sylvester and Rebecca Patton, changing their names to Stafford, with an amendment legitimizing them; passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Wm. Waddington, of Caldwell, authorizing him to bring certain slaves into this State.

Mr. PATTERSON stated the circumstances of this case to be, that the petitioner in 1843 or 1844, removed to the State of Mississippi, with the intention of settling there, and took his slaves with him; disappointed in his expectations there, he returned to Kentucky, not however abandoning his intention of removing to Mississippi during the ensuing fall, if he could make satisfactory arrangements; the state of his affairs here, however, the ill health and subsequent decease of his wife, had induced him to yield all idea of removing from the State, and he now desired to bring his slaves back.

Mr. BUTLER regretted that it fell to his lot to oppose a measure in which his friend from Caldwell felt a personal interest, but he felt compelled under a high sense of duty, to oppose all such bills. We have a general law against the policy of importing slaves into this Commonwealth. A law is a rule of action, uniform and universal, and when it ceases to be such, it becomes capricious and oppressive. Successful applications of this kind have been repeated to such an extent, as to insure an almost indiscriminate importation of slaves into the State. The grounds upon which such applications are based, are always specious, and in almost every case, the same; indeed to avoid trouble to the Legislature and to individual citizens, it would be better to stereotype the usual petition, and have it printed, ready for the signature of any one who wishes to bring slaves into the State. What are the circumstances of this case? This man so slightly bound by local ties, or patriotic feelings, as to be willing to emigrate from the State, went to the South, with the view perhaps of making his slaves more profitable; finding himself mistaken, he returns to Ky., and asks permission now to bring back his slaves. It matters not that these slaves were taken from Ky. Are we to hunt out the hordes of slaves who have been taken from Ky., and bring them again among us? There is no reason why the importation of such, more than others, should be permitted. If these constant exceptions are to be made, the general law is a mockery; nay worse, it is a chain upon one, and an immunity to others. He was opposed to interfering with the established policy of the State as indicated by the law of 1833.

Mr. HEADY—A proper modification of the law of 1833, would obviate all the difficulty, and prevent all the trouble, which arises year after year from applications of this sort. He was against the law at the time of its adoption; but would not now vote for its unconditional repeal. He desired, however, a modification, which would obviate the necessity of these repeated applications for individual legislation. Gentlemen would come here with petitions from their constituents, to be permitted to bring slaves into the State—have their petitions granted, and then turn round and oppose every effort made to modify the law. He moved to pass this bill over to the orders of the day, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. PATTERSON—No senator upon that floor was a firmer friend of the general law of 1833, or had manifested that friendship in a more unequivocal manner than himself. The law, as his friend from Jefferson had said, was a rule of action; but it is sometimes necessary to change this rule of action, and such was the object of the bill before the Senate. There were circumstances that required and justified individual exceptions to the general law, and this he believed to be a case of that description.

The passage of this bill, would not violate the spirit of the law of 1833. The object of that law, was to prevent the further importation of slaves into this State—this bill grants permission to bring back some slaves taken from the State—does not give the petitioner liberty to go into another State, and buy slaves, and bring them here.

Mr. HARRIS—Has always been opposed to the law of 1833, and believes it to be an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the citizens. Moved to recommit the bill with instructions to committee, to bring in a bill to modify the law of 1833, so as to permit citizens of Kentucky to bring slaves into the State for their own use.

Upon this motion, the yeas and nays were demanded, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Draffin, Evans, Harris, James, James, McNary, McNary, Patterson, Peyton, Rice, Russell, J. Speed Smith, South, Thurman and Walker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Butler, Crenshaw, Fox, Hardin, Hawkins, Holloway, Key, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Wall and Williams—16.

Mr. BOYD, from Committee on Religion, reported a resolution against the petition of Letitia Ann Casey, for a divorce.

Mr. PEYTON moved to recommit the petition to the committee, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner, which motion was adopted.—Yeas 18—Nays 15.

Mr. BOYD, from same committee, reported a resolution against the petition of Catharine Hutchinson, for a divorce, which on motion of Mr. BRISTOW, was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. THORNTON, a bill to settle the claim of C. J. Blackburn against the State of Kentucky; referred.

Mr. RICE, a bill to amend an act establishing the Lawrence County Coal Mining Company; referred.

Mr. DRAFFIN, a bill to protect sheep from destruction by dogs in this State; passed.

Mr. TODD, from select committee, reported a bill concerning conveyances of property made in trust; referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. HEADY, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the Kentucky Military Institute, with amendments; referred.

Mr. TAYLOR offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to employ a proper person to examine the ceiling of the Senate Chamber, and repair the same if necessary; passed.

Mr. RUSSELL offered the following resolution: Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to further legislation on the subject of a settlement with the Board of Internal Improvement, be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a written communication from the Governor, containing sundry nominations in the militia, which were concurred in. Also, the nomination of the following persons as Sheriffs, which were concurred in:

Henry Wingate, Franklin county; V. H. Jones, Edmonson county; G. W. King, Henderson county; Samuel Tipton, Estill county; Richard Soward, Mason county; Wm. Abner, Owsley county; and R. B. Hall, Barren county.

Orders of the Day.

The resolutions of the H. R., providing for the presentation of a sword to the widow of Maj. P. N. Barbour, dec'd., and for the removal of his remains to Kentucky, for the purpose of interment, came up in the orders of the day.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH said, that no one was more willing and ready than himself, to award merit to distinguished officers who had served their country well; but while he would participate in rendering the meed of applause and admiration to this gallant young officer, he would not at the same time forget that something was due to others, who had in days gone by, fallen in the service of their country. We had a Davies—an Allen—a Simpson—a Todd, and many others, whose names deserve to be recorded in our memories, and this young hero was a fit associate in that galaxy of brave and noble spirits. With the view of devising some suitable plan, which would embrace all, he moved the reference of the resolutions to a select committee.

Mr. HARRIS united with the Senator from Madison, in rendering all honor to the gallant hero who offered up his life in the vindication of his country's honor; but to the poor, ragged and forgotten soldier, whose name is never heralded through the public prints, and whose bones bleach on the deserted battle-field, belongs as much praise, as to the officer, with his epauletts, and his glittering sword, and his waving plume. He was not in favor of making any distinction, but should it be the sense of the Senate to pass resolutions of this nature, he should move an amendment, by way of addition, providing for the removal of the remains of one of Kentucky's most distinguished sons—the lamented Wm. T. Barry, that they might find a last resting place upon the soil of his own State.

Mr. HOLLOWAY said:

Mr. SPEAKER—I hope it may be the pleasure of the Senate to pass these resolutions. I was not aware that there was an intention to introduce them. Yet, as they have passed the other house, and propose doing only justice to the memory of a gallant young officer, they meet my hearty approval.—The subject of these resolutions, Mr. Speaker, was well known to both of us from his childhood. From my earliest recollection, his father and mine occupied adjoining farms, and lived in good neighborhood to the days of their death; and such was young Barbour's early deportment, and thirst for knowledge in the profession he selected, that when he left home to enter the Academy at West Point, although a youth, we looked upon him as possessing more than ordinary promise. After his studies were completed, on a visit to his family before joining his Regiment, we saw him in manhood, a fine scholar, developed mind, and accomplished gentleman. With our knowledge, Mr. Speaker, of his temperament, and thirst for promotion, the general expression of opinion was, that if opportunities presented, he would earn distinction for himself, and honor for his State. It was during this visit that he had an attack of fever that detained him several weeks, and during this illness I formed his intimate acquaintance as a man—and I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, and to Senators, if there are any who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, if to know him was not to love him. He was an ornament to our country—an ornament to his profession—and an honor to his native State.

Major Barbour joined the army in 1825, as Lieutenant, and his conduct during the whole Florida war, met the full expectation of his most sanguine friends. He was not in an engagement in which he did not display the greatest gallantry. As an evidence of it, I believe he received more brevets for good conduct, than any officer ever did of his age. His career has displayed that great military taste for which his family was distinguished. His maternal grandfather, was an officer of distinction in the revolutionary war, and though old and infirm, conducted a campaign in the north-west during the last war. His father was also an officer of promise.—You, Mr. Speaker, no doubt remember his gallant bearing while the troops were encamped in our town. He is also of kindred blood to that "rough" old soldier who commands the army of invasion.

I am informed by a gentleman of the other House, who has seen a letter from Capt. Henry, of the 3d Regiment, who states that on the night preceding the battle at Monterey, Major Barbour handed to him a letter directed to his beloved wife, sealed with black, and informed Capt. H. that he (Maj. B.) had just learned the order of battle, and the position of his regiment and he had a presentiment that he would fall, in which event, he desired Capt. H. to look out his body, strip it of his sword and sash and deliver them to his wife, to be given to his child, if a son, as a legacy from its father—its only inheritance.

This presentiment proved to be a revelation, for in the charge on the 21st, after all his superior officers had fallen, and he had assumed the command of his regiment, he was raked by a grape shot, leaving the intestines exposed. In this situation, though bleeding profusely he led on his Spartan band; refusing to relinquish the command, he declared he would take that battery or die on the ground!

While we are passing resolutions, regretting that our soldiers were not better paid, when they were called into the field; and are instructing our Congressmen to vote them adequate compensation—may it not be right to pass these resolutions honoring the memory of this most gifted and gallant officer. He is the only soldier of distinction that has fallen in battle in this foreign war, and by honoring his memory, may it not animate others to emulate his valor, and thereby sustain the chivalry of Kentucky.

Mr. Speaker, I desire the Senate to pass the resolutions, because I think it is our duty to do so; and I desire it particularly, because, if they are lost, after having passed the other House, it will be withering to the already crushed hopes of his accomplished widow.

Mr. PEYTON—Desired these resolutions to be passed at once. Other States were taking similar action, in reference to their sons who have fallen in battle. There was no necessity for delay; no money is asked. Because Kentucky has been backward hitherto, in acknowledging in an appropriate manner the worth of her heroic sons; that fact affords no good reason why she should now refuse to do honor to the memory of one, whose career, though short, was brilliant, and shed such a lustre upon his native State. Indeed it was a strong reason why these resolutions should be adopted. The passage of this resolution would not defeat any general plan, such as proposed by the Senator from Madison.—He hoped they would be acted on at once.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH.—The passage of these resolutions would require the expenditure of money—the sword, if provided, and the removal of the mangled corpse, would require the use of money.—If the resolutions were merely intended as an empty idle compliment, he should vote against them.—Kentuckians want no such compliments. He wanted to place on the hill overlooking the capitol, a monument of Kentucky marble, inscribed with the names of those, whose steps in peace illustrated the life of a citizen, and whose acts in war, had achieved for themselves and their country, an imperishable renown. He would not embarrass the resolutions against the wishes of the friends of them, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. PEYTON explained, that he had said that the resolution itself could not appropriate money—that further action in a proper manner was contemplated.

Mr. HELM remarked that nothing so sensibly excited the finer feelings of his nature, as a recital of the events of a warrior hero's life. He would heartily unite in any effort to honor the memory of the brave men, who had fallen in defence of their country's honor. This young hero had been actively engaged in a war which he feared, was but yet in its incipient stage. Mexico is watching with anxious eye the political strife and dissension in this country, and hopes to reap great advantages therefrom. He desired the United States, and the several States comprising this great confederacy, to present an unbroken front in this war, and to show that arch intriguer, the betrayer of public and private trusts, who has managed again to assume the direction of the destiny of the Mexican States, that he has nothing to expect from internal dissension here. One Kentuckian has fallen, let Kentucky—the nursery of brave men—commemorate the chivalry of her son, in the manner proposed. With the view of providing the means of carrying out the objects proposed in the resolutions, Mr. H. moved to refer them to a select committee, and they were accordingly so referred.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON.

The journal of yesterday was read.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the board of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL the report was ordered to be printed, and together with so much of the Governor's message as relates to this subject; referred to a Select Committee.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Waller, Desha, Salter, Covington, Wright and Stewart, which were referred to appropriate committees.

A petition of certain widows of Mason county, and another of citizens of the same county, were read, and referred.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry acts and bills.

On motion of Mr. MERIWETHER the petition of citizens of Clarke, &c., praying a new county, was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the benefit of Benjamin Paine; reported the bill without amendment; passed.

Of Religion—against the petition of Fletcher Sullivan; a motion was made to refer the petition back again with instructions. It was discussed by Messrs. Botts, Crockett, Armstrong, Towles, and Evans; carried.

Also—on the petition of Maria J. Shelby, a bill for divorce. The petition having been read and discussed by Messrs. Glenn, Wortham, Young, Spalding, Proctor and Botts. The yeas and nays were called, and the vote stood yeas 44, nays 51. So the bill was rejected.

On Internal Improvement—a resolution requesting information from the board of Internal Improvement; adopted.

Also—a resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as refers to Internal Improvement, with the report of the board to the Committee on Internal Improvement; adopted.

Special Order.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House took up the Convention bill.

Mr. HANSON addressed the House at length, in favor of the bill. He had supposed that the bill would pass the House without any discussion; that every member here had made up his mind upon the question. As a friend of a Convention, he was willing and ready to meet the question. A member from a Convention county, he was expected to say something by those whom he represented, in favor of the measure.

He would in the first place proceed to notice some objections of those who were opposed to the bill, particularly of his friend from Franklin, (Mr. Reed) who had occupied the floor yesterday.

He did not appear here to assail the venerable constitution under which he now lived; he did not appear to assail the framers of that instrument, or the men of their day. He revered their patriotism, their many virtues; but he appeared here to express his opinion as a freeman, and as the representative of a free people. The gentleman yesterday characterized the Constitution under which we live, as the child of the revolution, and therefore revered it. If sir it is entitled to reverence on that account, much more was the Constitution of 1792; yet certainly there were provisions in it which he would not wish to see re-enacted. He could not yield to this logic. Mr. H. proceeded to notice some of the provisions of the Constitution of 1792. It could only be changed or amended in a particular mode, and that very difficult to accomplish. The Convention which formed the existing Constitution, was not called by the people, but by the Legislature. Under the old instrument, the Governor was elected, not by the people, but similarly to the President of the United States by electors. Senators were elected in a similar mode. They had the power to fill any vacancies which might occur among their own number.

When the question comes up then for a change—when a new constitution was demanded, it was declared that there was danger in a change; that the spirit of the age was ultra; that it could not with safety be trusted. The same denunciations were uttered against it which are reiterated now. Mr. H. said he venerated the men who formed our present constitution. But they themselves did not believe they possessed all the wisdom necessary for making an unalterable constitution. They provided a mode in which it might be amended. No argument could be drawn from the wisdom of their instrument against change. Time can never consecrate error! never! The convention which formerly assembled here in Frankfort, remained in session only twenty days, and then broke up in peace and harmony. It is supposed that excitement, insurrection or ruin, will attend the sittings of a convention. The former was a time of deep and general excitement; yet, no outbreak occurred, no disturbance of the usual quiet. It was one of the beauties of our government, that changes could be made in the fundamental laws without confusion or anarchy.

Mr. H. did not feel bound to state what amendments were needed; but he would point out some of them. He had not the arrogance to say that he

could make a better Constitution than the present one; but he felt sure a Convention, with the lights of past experience before them, could do so.

He adverted to the history of the U. States Constitution. It was framed by the sages of the Revolution, with all their political experience; and yet it was imperfect. Many of the most valuable guarantees of our rights have been secured in amendments. The right of a free expression of opinion—of the press—of speech—of petition—of trial by jury—of excessive bail—all had been secured by amendments. It would be recollected what difficulties occurred on the election of President Jefferson—all from the imperfection of the Constitution.

Mr. H. next noticed some amendments which were desired by the friends of a convention and reviewed first, the judiciary system.

He did not desire an elective judiciary, nor had he ever seen six Kentuckians who did desire it. But the present system was radically wrong. He wished to see it revised. The terms of office should be reduced and shortened. The gentleman yesterday said that corrupt judges could be removed by abolishing the courts under which they held office; but by this plan ninety-nine innocent were involved in the punishment of one guilty judge.

Mr. H. spoke at length upon the evils of the judiciary system, and also upon the tenures of the clerk and sheriff's offices. He alluded to the subject of slavery. He did not favor emancipation. But he wished a constitutional provision respecting emancipated slaves. They were dangerous to the property of the State. This matter of itself was of importance enough to warrant a convention. He wished also to take away the power of granting divorces, and of changing names, from the legislature, prolific sources of local legislation.

He would impose a limit to the power of contracting debt by the State. The history of other States was a warning upon this question. Mr. H. alluded to these topics at some length, and concluded by observing that the people called for a convention, they would have one now, or at no distant day. The other branch of the legislature had conceded the privilege by a great majority, and he hoped this house would do the same.

On motion of Mr. GRAVES the bill before the House was laid upon the table for the purpose of taking up the convention bill reported from the Senate. The Senate bill was then read and the second reading dispensed with.

Mr. MERIWETHER offered two amendments, which the House refused to adopt.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment relative to the determination of the number of qualified voters by the commissioners of elections. The amendment was supported by the mover, and discussed by Messrs. McHenry, Stevenson, Waller, Evans, Reed, Hanson, Crockett and Brown, when the question being taken on the amendment, it was rejected: yeas 17—nays 81.

The third reading being dispensed with the bill passed.

Yeas—Messrs. Abell, Alexander, Armstrong, Beeler, Bell, Board, W. S. Botts, Bowman, Bowmar, Boyd, Bradford, Brown, Bush, Clark, Cobb, Coleman, Crawford, Crockett, Covington, Desha, Durbin, J. Elliott, M. Elliott, English, Evans, Fletcher, Foley, Glenn, Graves, Haggard, Hager, Hall, Hanson, Hord, Hoy, Ireland, D. Irvine, J. Irwin, Johnston, J. R. Jones, W. S. Jones, Jordan, Mansfield, Marshall, Martin, Mayhall, Mays, McArthur, Moore, Morton, Munford, Oglesby, Owens, Page, Pearl, Philips, Proctor, Purdum, Riddle, Rouse, Salter, Smith, Soery, Spalding, Steele, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart, Talbott, Tandy, Thompson, Towles, Verre, Wade, Walker, Waller, Wheeler, White, Williams and Wright—81.

Nays—Messrs. Speaker, Alnut, Botts, Devereux, Dickerson, Harrison, Hay, Hobbs, McCallister, McHenry, Meriwether, Mitchell, Reed, Rhea, Spurr, Thomas and Wortham—17.

On leave Mr. PEARL from a select committee reported a resolution for the impeachment of John A. Duff, Surveyor of Perry county; referred to Messrs. Pearl, Botts, and Armstrong.

The House then adjourned.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 2d inst.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution submitted by Mr. Cobb, in favor of rescinding that portion of the 41st rule, which permits any member desiring to be excused from voting, to make a brief statement of his reasons for desiring to be excused, was adopted—yeas 85, nays 73.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the States in their order for resolutions. Among those introduced were the following:

Mr. Thomason submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories inquire into the propriety and expediency of setting apart and defining by district metes and bounds, a district of country west of the Rocky Mountains for the use of the Indians in the Oregon Territory in perpetuity, in which district no white man shall settle without permission of the President of the United States; and then only for the purpose of instructing and improving the Indians.

Mr. Tibbatts submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of increasing the tariff of duties on all dutiable articles under the present tariff act as high as the revenue standard will permit; of imposing duties on spirits distilled or manufactured in the United States; also on licenses to retailers of liquors; also on pleasure carriages and gold and silver ware, as a war measure, instead of levying duties on tea and coffee.

Mr. Davis submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish this House, from the files of his department, all the papers relating to the recent discharge of Captain L. C. F. Fatio from the revenue service, including all copies of his correspondence with the department, or its officers, upon that subject.

Mr. Wentworth submitted the following resolution, upon which he demanded the previous question: Resolved, That it is inexpedient to levy any tax upon tea and coffee.

Mr. Payne. I desire to debate that resolution. Mr. Speaker. It is too late to debate the resolution—the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) having demanded the previous question thereon.

Mr. R. Chapman. Mr. Speaker, I desire to know if gentlemen can, in the same breath in which they present a resolution to which there is objection, move the previous question, and thus cut off all debate or objection? If so, gentlemen may continually follow the same course.

The Speaker said that it had been frequently decided that any gentleman had a right to demand the previous question; and that the previous question being demanded, necessarily precluded all debate.

Mr. Payne moved that the resolution be laid on the table; upon which motion,

Mr. Wentworth demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, being taken, resulted yeas 9, nays 106.

The question being upon seconding the demand for the previous question—103 voting in the affirmative, does not counted—there was a second.

The question "Shall the main question be now put?" was decided in the affirmative.

The Speaker proceeded to put the main question, when the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and on being taken, stood yeas 115, nays 48.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Relfe submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force, be made a special order for Monday next.

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Jan. 1, 1847

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January 1, 1847

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FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1847.

Capt. BANKHEAD, from Virginia, was in Philadelphia, on the 29th ult., beating up recruits to fill up a company raising in Richmond, Va., for the war. Where is all the chivalry of the Old Dominion!

TEA AND COFFEE.—The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. The Union, in publishing the letter, urges in very strong terms, the passage of the measure recommended:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21, 1846.
SIR:—Permit me most respectfully to call your attention to the views submitted in my last annual report in regard to imposing duties on tea and coffee. The duties were suggested in view of the necessity of obtaining the loan therein proposed, and this department feels bound to communicate the opinion entertained by it, that in the absence of these duties, it will probably be wholly impracticable to negotiate the loan on such terms as would be permitted by Congress. Most respectfully, your obt. serv't.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES J. McKAY,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE PROGRESS OF PROGRESS.—The following, from the new paper Captain Stockton has gotten up in California, shows us the progress of things there:

ELECTION RETURNS.—SAN JUAN, September 16, 1846. An election was held on the 15th for Alcalde, which resulted in the choice of Mateo Felon.

H. W. QUEEN, Lieut.

Commanding Post and Superintendent of election.

The Lieutenant of the forces, it seems, was the superintendent of the election. This was the Boman mode of recovering "freedom of action," and "liberty of the will."

Mr. Polk's organ speaks of the Sub-Treasury as "a perfectly harmless fiscal arrangement." Mr. Polk himself, a year ago, spoke of the annexation of Texas as "a bloodless achievement." Perhaps the Sub-Treasury will be as "harmless" as the Mexican war is "bloodless."—*Louisville Journal.*

For the Commonwealth,
No. 2.

To remedy the delays in the administration of justice, we contend there should be at least three regular terms of the Circuit Court every year, giving a fixed portion of each term to the preparation, and hearing of chancery causes—that such causes shall, if brought and process served thirty days before court, require answers, and steps of preparation, at the first term; and be set for hearing at the second term; subject to continuances for good cause shown, as in common law suits—giving defendants the right of filing answers in the clerk's office within the thirty days after process served, and hastening complaints to preparation by notice thereof. Give the parties full facilities for hastening each other, and compel your judges to hear and decide, and we can attain a system which will look much more like one intended and calculated for the administration of justice than the present.

The present mode, of having no set days for chancery business, but making it await the finish of common law proceedings, is absurd in itself. What reason is there why the man whose claim addresses itself to the conscience of the court, shall not be heard as soon as that of him who relies upon the letter of the law? There is none whatever, allowing the chancery cause to be called at any hour of the term, keeps the parties who desire to attend the hearing throughout the whole period of the court. Two weeks, perhaps three, "he sits, not like patience on a monument smiling at grief," but rather the personification of impatience, grinning at a lazy Judge, drawing along with common law cause after common law cause, and too frequently, as that docket closes and his hopes begin, the Judge concludes he is tired, and court is adjourned until court in course. The story is, that a gay daring cavalier once agreed with the Devil, if his satanic majesty would give him unrestrained license to enjoy himself as he pleased for a given period, at his expiration he might take him to his dominions and do with him as he wished. The agreement was made, and time sped on delightfully to our cavalier. But in the midst of his full and happy enjoyment of himself, the time ran out; the Devil came and demanded compliance with the contract; the cavalier begged time—only a year or two—then only to finish the round of pleasure he was in. But no, the Devil would not consent. At last the cavalier appealed to a lawyer, who heard the case, and readily advised, unless the Devil gave the time, the longest period asked, to throw the case into chancery. This course was suggested, when the Devil responded, he would wait the time, rather than trust the delay of a chancery cause. No man can foresee when a suit in chancery is to end. Look at any docket in the older counties, and you find suits pending, that have lived out one or more generations. Parties have died—revivors made again and again, until a bundle of papers is made, large enough to frighten a lazy Judge into a continuance, rather than look into it to find the state of preparation.

In some circuits lawyers make money on specific employments, to get continuances in chancery suits. The writer accidentally picked up the proposition of a defendant to give his counsel \$50 each term he would continue a chancery cause, brought to foreclose a mortgage, and had the curiosity to look and see how often he made the fee, and found that he had obtained continuances three courts, and consequently made \$150. This cause was three years in court, and the complainant was induced to abate \$300 of his claim rather than incur the delay of waiting a foreclosure. In one circuit, three years since, many causes could be found, brought to end join common law judgments for debt, which had been pending until the defendants were so worn out, they failed to attend, and continuance after continuance was made, with no step taken on either side. These suits will show there was no grounds truly for the injunctions. The delay of payment was all that was desired, and the 10 per cent. damages amounted to nothing, when two or three year's procrastination was obtained, which could, from the crowded condition of the common law docket, and the practice of the court be almost certainly counted upon.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—The following list of new counterfeiters is exposed in the last number of Goodman's Counterfeit Detector:

The Northern Bank of Kentucky—2's, letter A. payable Nov. 18, 1845. M. T. Scott, cashier; signatures and filling up engraved.

Slot Bank of Indiana—1's, of this bank have recently appeared. We have not been able to obtain an accurate description of them. The engraving is rather lighter, and poor.

Bank of Kentucky—2's payable to J. W. Hunt and others; signatures engraved and retouched with ink; engraving bad.

Bank of Kentucky, Louisville—4's, pay J. E. Sanders, letter A. Aug. 1845, Virgil McKnight. Vignette, Goddess of Liberty, a few houses, and a ship in the back ground. The engraving rather poor. The genuine bills of this description have for a vignette "Reapers and a dog."

Bank of Massillon, Ohio—10's, spurious, letter A. various dates; some Jan. 5, 1846. Vignette, steamboat and two ships; Webster on the right—unlike the genuine plate.

Bank of Sandusky, O.—2's, spurious. Vignette, a wolf on the body of a prostrate buck, Indian with a drawn bow, &c. The bank has no such plate.

Bank of Kentucky, Louisville—4's, letter A. July 1, 1841. Vignette, a female seated with uplifted hands; engraving coarse and paper light.

Bank of Wooster, O.—3's, pay bearer; O. Klemm, cashier. Vignette, Goddess of Agriculture, with two Indians at her side. On the right margin is the Goddess of Liberty, with cap and pole. The general appearance of the bill is bad. The names of both officers are engraved. This is a fac simile of the genuine bills. The engraving is very coarse.

Bank of Missouri—20's, spurious. Vignette, a building with eight columns in front, surrounded by trees.

MARRIED.
On the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Jacob F. Price, Dr. J. S. HASTMAN, of Lexington, to Miss MARIA E. WORLEY, of Fayette county, Ky.

FRANKFORT CEMETERY.
At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Frankfort Cemetery Company, it is ordered, that the Ordinance which requires the gates to be closed on SUNDAY, be suspended during the session of the Legislature; and that Members of the Legislature and all strangers, be respectfully invited to visit the Grounds at any time they may desire. MASON BROWN, Ch. F. C. C. Attest—J. C. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

In consequence of the indisposition of a little daughter, I am compelled to return home, without finishing my report. I will thank all persons holding reports of Common Schools, to leave them at the 2d Auditor's Office.
R. T. DILLARD,
Sup. Pub. Instruction.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

C. HARRINGTON, P. MC CREIGHT.
Harrington & McCreight,
Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati.
MANUFACTURERS OF TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
FRENCH, American and Italian Landscapes; Vignettes; Arabesques, of every variety; Gothic Ruins; Roman Arches; French Floral Patterns, &c.
A general assortment of the above Fashionable Articles constantly on hand, and painted to order, in Oil Windows of any size.
SIGN, BANNER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, executed in the best manner. January 1, 1847

John W. Applegate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for the following States: Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.
Office North East Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. January 8, 1847.

A Card to the Ladies.
MRS. BEATTIE,
(FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Frankfort, and vicinity, that she will open this (8th inst.) at the WEISER'S COFF HOUSE, Room No. 11, a handsome assortment of Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Feather and Flowers; Also, Rich Embroidered Robes, Capes, Chimerezzes, and Handkerchiefs;
Besides a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, all of which will be sold very low.
Ladies in want of any of the above articles, will please call and examine them, and they cannot fail to be pleased.
January 8, 1847—7-31

Dissolution.
THE partnership between Jas. W. Martin and Geo. L. Nuckolls, in the Wool Manufacturing Business, heretofore carried on under the name and style of J. W. Martin & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
The business is still continued by JAMES W. MARTIN. The Books are in the hands of Geo. L. Nuckolls, for settlement, to whom application will be made, or to Mr. Martin.
J. W. MARTIN,
Midway, Jan. 1, 1847—7-310&w
GEO. L. NUCKOLLS.

I. O. O. F.
PHENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, hold their regular meetings every Tuesday Evening, at their new hall, corner of Main and Ann Streets, immediately opposite the Weisger House, at 6 o'clock. Transient brethren are invited to visit us.
LEWIS SNEED, N. G.
B. GLITZER, Secretary. Jan. 7, 1847

ENTERTAINMENT.
HASSETT HOUSE,
BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Is now open for the reception of visitors, day and night. All the delicacies of the present and approaching season, furnished at the shortest notice. Custom solicited, and every attention paid to the guests of the house.
January 7, 1847—6-14

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the FERRY at the Mouth of Benson, was dissolved on the 4th day of January, 1847. All persons indebted to us will please forward and settle, and those having claims against the firm will present them for payment.
ABRAHAM CHAMBERS,
THOMAS B. SCROGGIN.
January 4, 1847—7-44-31

The undersigned will still conduct the Ferry at the Mouth of Benson, and also Brown's Old Ferry, below the Bridge, where every facility will be afforded to cross passengers safely and expeditiously.
ABRAHAM CHAMBERS.
January 4, 1847—7-44-31

A CARD.
ARIS THORNTON
BEGS to acquaint his friends that he is again lessee of the BALT HOUSE in Louisville, where he hopes to see all his old friends, assuring them and the public, that no effort shall be spared to make all comfortable and as good for him with their patronage.
Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—7-44-31

NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Manufactured Tobacco;
Also—GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville.
Louisville, January 7, 1847

No Cure no Pay!!!
DR. JAMES C. GRIBBON—PARIS, KY.,
CONTINUES to treat "Pistula in Ano," on new and improved principles, without resort to Surgical Operation, the patient being at liberty to consult any reputable Physician as to the soundness of cure.
Residence at Esq. TALBUTT'S HOTEL. Paris, January 4, 1847—*

SPERM CANDLES.—30 boxes New Bedford SPERM CANDLES, just received and for sale.
TODD & CRITTENDEN
December 30, 1846—37

General Advertisements.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

GEORGETOWN, KY.

T. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
WM. F. HOPKINS, Professor of Natural Science, &c.
J. J. MARTIN, Professor of Mathematics, &c.
J. J. WYCHE, A. M., Professor of Languages.
R. H. FORRESTER, Esq., Professor of Law.
JAMES P. MASON, Graduate of the Virginia Military Institute—Preparatory Department.

The design of this Institute is, to afford to the young men of the West and South, a more practical and varied course of instruction, than can be found in any Seminary of Learning west of the mountains. Military discipline, and Military uniform will be enforced as far as desirable; the uniform to be neat and simple, so as to be at the same time serviceable and cheap. In the Scientific and Mathematical Departments, will be taught Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Agriculture; Mineralogy, Geology, the principles of Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Navigation; Surveying, Drawing, &c.; together with the other branches usually taught in those departments of our Western Colleges.

In the Department of Languages, will be taught Greek, Latin, French, German (by a native) and Spanish. In the Department of Law, will be taught the elements of Constitutional, International and Common Law; the object being to communicate to the Student such a knowledge of the Constitution and Laws of his country, as may be necessary to make him an intelligent citizen. A Parliamentary Institute will be conducted by the Professor, to qualify young men for the business of public and deliberative assemblies.

The Department of Artillery, will be taught the use of the Field Fortification, to the Infantry, Rifle and Artillery Drills—while, if circumstances shall justify it, opportunity will be afforded for instruction in the use of the Cavalry Exercise, the Cavalry Drill, the Duties of the Camp, &c. &c.

A prominent object of the Institute, will be to impart valuable instruction to those young men who seek admission into the National Military and Naval Schools, or directly into the Army; as well as those who have in view various civil pursuits.

The Superintendent here leaves to refer to his numerous Patrons and Pupils throughout the West and South, while he takes it upon himself to say a few words of the Professors individually, whom he now presents to the notice of the public.

Professor MARTIN, after graduating at West Point, had valuable experience in drilling and preparing recruits for the Army, and served during the campaign of 1837 and '38 in the Florida War. He speaks the French, and was a member of the French Legion of Honor.

Professor WYCHE was educated at Hamilton Sydney College, Va., and the University of N. C., where he graduated with distinction, and was retained as Assistant Professor, till elected to the Chair of Languages in Jefferson College, Mo. He hears testimonials from Prof. Lutz, of the Virginia University, Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College, Gen. Quintan, of Mo., and other eminent instructors.

Professor FORRESTER is a popular public speaker, a practiced writer, and for some years a member of the Pittsburg Bar. His instruction will be given on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1847.

Terms—\$3 per Session, in advance, for the higher classes, and \$15 per Session for the Preparatory Department.
Good Boarding can be had in Georgetown at \$2 per week.
January 6, 1847—7-44-31&43W.

*Educated at West Point.

Female Collegiate Institute,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

THE NINETEENTH SESSION of the Female Institute, will commence on the 11th day of JANUARY, under the management of the subscriber, aided by his former experienced Assistants, and will close on the 31st day of JUNE, 1847.

T. F. JOHNSON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 6, 1847—7-44-31&43W.

FRANKFORT IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

A. P. TAYLOR,
(Corner of High and Broadway Streets.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to cast all kinds of IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, to order, in the neatest style, and on as liberal terms as they can be cast in Louisville or Cincinnati. He solicits the patronage of the public. Encourage your own manufactures, as it is the true basis to produce wealth at home.

He is also prepared to make and repair all kinds of Machinery, Mill Gear, Thrashing Machines, Corn Shellers, Mill Screws, Tobacco Screws, &c. &c.

He will purchase all kinds of Old Iron, Brass, Lead and Pewter, and give the highest prices for them.
Frankfort, July 14, 1846—7-18-17

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers wish to sell the FARM formerly occupied by JAMES W. WARE, situated on the peninsula between Frankfort and Versailles Turnpike road, about 6 miles from Frankfort, containing about 253 ACRES. There are on the premises good buildings, and all descriptions of good Orchards of choice Fruits, &c. The land is unsurpassed by any in this county. The subscribers deem it unnecessary to describe the place more fully, as any one desirous of purchasing, will of course call and see it. The terms, and price, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers on the place.
J. R. WARE,
J. W. WARE,
W. S. WARE.

Franklin county, Nov. 17, 1846—7-26-17

What's the Use

OF SENDING ABOARD FOR SOMETHING NEAT and beautiful for Christmas and New Year's Presents, when you can get them at TODD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW, as cheap as you can in the West? His assortment of books is unusually large this year, and he invites all, as well as those who buy, as those who do not, to give him a call. They will at least be gratified in looking at the beautiful bindings and engravings.

SUBSTANTIALS.
Or the very best works for the Library, may also be found at the same place, a large lot, and at the lowest Western prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Such as are used through the country generally, a large lot usually on hand.

ALSO—STATIONERY.
Fine and fancy, in abundance. Try him, and if his prices are not entirely reasonable, will send elsewhere.
Dec. 15, 1846—7-40-21

REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. Jones, A. Horton, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.
January 1, 1847

REGULAR PACKET.

THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL, Capt. J. A. Horton, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville every Sunday and Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Louisville, for Frankfort, every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Oct. 1, 1846—7-20-17

DOCTORS PHYTHIAN & WATSON

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY.
DOCTOR PHYTHIAN will give his chief attention to Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—branches of the profession in which he has been extensively engaged for eight years. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was for four years a dresser at the "Thomas" Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper.

J. P. Office on St. Clair Street, near the Bridge, Frankfort, Kentucky. January 1, 1847

Woodford Female Institute.

THE undersigned would gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage hitherto given to his labors. A few additional pupils would still be admitted. The course of instruction is ample, whether in the English or French Language, as may be seen in the printed "Circular," which is always forwarded upon application.

Price for Board and Tuition, \$150 for the Scholastic year, commencing January 1st, and ending the 2d week in December. PUPILS received at any time, and charged for the end of the year at 40 weeks to the year—Address, W. F. BROADBENT, January 3, 1847—w31&d Versailles, Ky.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

R. KNOTT,
Is now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, purchased from recent arrivals in New York and Philadelphia. His stock, when he received, will be unusually large, and almost entirely new. His stock of CAPS, MATTING and RUGS, have all been imported this Fall.

His stock consists of all the articles usually kept in Dry Goods Houses in this place, but special attention has been paid to

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
and he will add, that he thinks his stock will now compare favorably with any stock of Dry Goods in the West, having been selected by himself with great care.

Terms—Cash, or to prompt customers on the usual credit. He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock, before making their purchases.
N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Frankfort, Oct. 13, 1846—706-17

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of LINDSEY & REESE, Commission Merchants, Frankfort, Ky., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. Lindsey is alone authorized to settle the business, as all the claims have been transferred to him.
L. Lindsey will continue the business at the same place.
Sept. 8, 1846—706-17
L. LINDSEY,
R. H. REESE.

Frankfort Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING THE office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

This branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by JACOB SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HERNDON.

This work will be ready for delivery about the tenth of January, 1847.

JOHN C. HERNDON.
December 22, 1846—7-41-17

New Arrival of Law Books.

WM. M. TODD,
HAS just received the following valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell at the lowest Western prices:

Bacon's Abridgement by Bouvier, 10 volumes;
Bacon's Reports, 16 vols. in 8, new edition;
Daniel's Chancery Practice, new American edition by J. C. Perkins, 3 volumes;
Hilliard on Real Property, 2d edition, revised and enlarged;
Phillips on Evidence, 2d edition, revised and enlarged;
Walker's American Law, 2d edition, revised and enlarged;
U. S. Digest by Metcalf & Perkins, 3 volumes;
Holcombe's Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence;
Archbold's Criminal Pleading, 3 volumes;
Starkie on Evidence, 3 volumes;
Wheeler's American Chancery Digest;
Digest New York Reports, 4 volumes;
Kent's Commentaries, 4 volumes;
Kent's Pleadings, 3 volumes;
Clancy on Contracts, 2 volumes;
Clancy's Blackstone, 2 volumes;
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 volumes;
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 volumes, new edition;
Story's Equity Pleading, 2 volumes;
Story on Agency;
Story on Bailments;
Story on Bills;
Story on Contracts;
Story on Promissory Notes;
Story on Partnership;
United States Statutes at large, 5 volumes, by Peters;
Jarman on Wills, 2 volumes, new work;
Clancy on Husband and Wife;
Stephen on Pleading;
Mitford's Pleading;
Starkie on Slender, 2 volumes;
Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 volumes;
Potter on Obligations, 2 volumes;
Howard's Reports of the United States, 4 volumes;
Williams on Executors, 2 volumes;
Tinsley's Code, 3 volumes;
Vattel's Law of Nations;
Adams on Ejectment;
Baileys on Limitations;
Jones on Bailments, &c. &c.

Also, a few copies of the Statute Laws of Kentucky, in 3 vols., and a complete set of Kentucky Reports (except A. K. Marshall, 3 volumes, and 2d volume of Little), which he will sell on the best terms for cash.

Any Law Books not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished at short notice and at low prices.
Jan. 1, 1847

Private Boarding House.

THE undersigned still continues to keep a BOARDING HOUSE in the large commodious new Brick House, adjoining the Court House. Having constructed four additional new rooms, gives him some 10 rooms as good as there are in the town, which enables him to take some 12 or 15 Members of the Legislature, or others who may desire Private Boarding, by the day, week or year.

He has a large kitchen, to keep as good a Table, &c., as the market will afford. The Rooms are all new and well furnished, in addition to their favorable location in the business part of the town.
BENJAMIN LUCKETT.
Frankfort, January 2, 1847

THE SIXTH SESSION

Of Miss H. M. Brown's School,
Commenced on Monday, December 21st, 1846.

TUITION, in the common branches, including Reading Spelling, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$12.00
Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, \$12.00
Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00
French or Latin, 8 00
No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly.
Dec. 22, 1846—7-25-17

HARRY I. TODD, ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.

Todd & Crittenden,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRANKFORT, KY.

January 1, 1847

Painted Buckets, &c.

6 Dozen Painted Buckets; 3 nests painted Tubs. Just received and for sale by
Dec. 22, 1846—7-41-17
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Buckwheat Flour.

A LARGE LOT of very superior Buckwheat Flour in 50 lb bags. Just received and for sale by
Dec. 8, 1846—7-9-17
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

3 BOXES of "That same Old 'coun' Tobacco," a very superior article. Just received at
Dec. 8, 1846—7-9-17
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Whiskey!

25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 12 bbls. Old Whiskey; decided 1st by the best ever brought to this market.
Just received, and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
December 22, 1846—7-41-17

New Orleans Sugar!

5 Hogheads Superior Sugar—new crop. Just received and for sale low, by
December 22, 1846—7-41-17
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Loaf Sugar!

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar. Just received, and for sale by
December 22, 1846—7-41-17
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Black Tea.

A LOT of Black Tea, best brand, just received and for sale by
December 22, 1846—7-41-17
TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Fashionable Tailoring.

WILLIAM BRIDGES,
GRATEFUL for the patronage that has hitherto been extended to him, informs his friends and customers, that he is still prepared to make, cut and fit all kinds of gentlemen's wear, in the newest and most fashionable styles. He employs none but the best workmen, and is confident of pleasing all who may patronize him. His terms, low, are very moderate.

His establishment is in SWIGERT'S ROW, between the Stores of Parker & Stout and J. S. Withrow & Co., where he will be pleased to see his friends.
January 1, 1847

Fine Pen and Pocket Knives.

A LARGE supply of Rogers' and Wostenholme's finest Pen and Pocket Knives, about 150 different patterns, for sale at
January 6, 1847
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Blank Books.

MEDIUM and Demi Record, and Demi and Cap Record, Ledger, Journals and Day Books, full and half bound, a large supply, for sale by
January 6, 1847
WM. M. TODD.

American Almanac for 1847.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1847.
Also, Kentucky Farmer's Almanac and Western Farmer's Almanac for 1847, by the single copy or dozen, for sale at
January 6, 1847
TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Frankfort Advertisements.

JOHN C. HERNDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—the Anderson, Owen, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d door above the Court House. April 1, 1844—269-47

J. HARLAN & G. W. CRADDOCK,
WILL practice Law in co-partnership in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business confided to them, in any of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—269-47

LAW NOTICE.
GEO. ROBERTSON, of Lexington, and GEO. R. MCKEE, of Frankfort, will practice Law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals. GEO. R. MCKEE will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Shelby, Henry, Owen and Woodford; and having an unfinished business in Garrard, will regularly attend that Court. Office in Frankfort, Ky. March 3, 1844—269-47

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to their care, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the best fit of the Bankrupt Law. April 1, 1844—269-47

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—269-47

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Berry, and Owen Circuit Courts. Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—269-47

BEN. MONROE,
HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monroe. They will practice in the several Courts held in Frankfort, and also in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care. April 1, 1844—269-47

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, will practice Law in partnership, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, viz: the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court. May 27, 1843—659-47

ROBERT C. MCKEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confided to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Switzer's Row. May 28, 1843—648-47

LETCHER & TILFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—269-47

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,
WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Morehead & Reed's Law Office.

Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one to which, (Frankfort Hospital, Kentucky) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—702-47

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson adjoining John Balford's Hat Store, Main st. at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 3, 1846.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE,
WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 9, 1846—713-47

DOCTOR J. McFARLAND MILLS,
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort, April 28, 1846—707-47

MUNSELL & CO'S,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Opposite J. Balford's Hat Store, Main st.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
WOULD respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of

Drugs,
Chemicals, Medicines,
Surgical and other Instruments,
Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps,
Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c.,
Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Window Glass,
Glue, Shellac, Gold and Silver
Leaf Smalts, Bronzes,
&c. &c. &c.

All the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the drug line, kept constantly on hand.
The purity and genuineness of every article warranted.
Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with dispatch.
Medicines can be had at any hour of the day.
We wish to sell for cash. Our prices are very low; and we shall make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize us.
If we have on hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the most imported Cigars. They are warranted genuine Cuba Tobacco, as we receive them direct from Havana. Wholesale at Baltimore prices.
March 24, 1846—702-47

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
W. P. LOOMIS,
HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, is now offering for sale, a very handsome assortment of
Gold & Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Common Watches;
Together with a very fine assortment of
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Breast Pins, Finger Rings; Bracelets; Necklaces; Ear Rings; Medallions; Miniature Settings; Gold Guard Chains; Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Pointed Pins; in Gold and Silver Cases; Gold Guard Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles, with Perforated, plain and cat's paw Glasses; Silver Forks and Cups; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Shaded Silk, Steel Beads, Pearl Moulds; Silver Clasp for Reticules and Purses.

Together with a general assortment of Goods generally kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as low as in any other city in the West, and much lower than ever sold in this place before.
If STORE a few doors East of the Mansion House, Frankfort, Kentucky.
November 17, 1846—726-47

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE W. WALSTON,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns Grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.
AIR-TIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
Cutting done on the shortest notice.
If all kinds of COPPER and TIN WORK neatly made to order.
If PAINTING OF STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices, for Cash. Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 20, 1846—723-50*

100 REGS CONKLING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received on consignment, and offered for sale. Pure at \$1.00—No. 1, at \$1.63.
DOXON & GRAHAM,
Oct. 14, 1846—679-47

Cincinnati Advertisements.

T. & C. NEAVE,
Nos. 83 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
November 24, 1846. 700-w12341



Goodhue & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STOVES, GRATES, AND HOLLOW WARE,
No. 14, Main St., East Side, 7th door above Front St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Also, Dealers in Tin-Plate, Zinc, Block-Tin, Russia and American Sheet-Iron, Cast-Iron, Brass Kettles, etc. PATENT FAN STOVES, of chaste design, handsomely got up for turning Coal and Wood—the latter, perfectly AIR TIGHT. January 1, 1847

CITY HOTEL.
D. TUTTLE & SONS.
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they did, on Saturday, the 14th of November last, open this establishment in the Hotel, between Main and Walnut. The house has been neatly fitted up, and is pleasantly located in the most business part of the city. It has, also, the advantage of two fronts, the main entrance on Fourth street, private entrance on Main, containing a large number of suits of rooms pleasantly situated for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen, well lighted and ventilated.

The proprietors, by strict attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage, assuring all who may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.
D. TUTTLE,
P. E. TUTTLE,
G. P. TUTTLE.
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—728-51w&d

Pekin Tea Store,
NOS. 7 AND 7 1/2, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.
This Company has been established in New York, for the purpose of importing

CHOICE FAMILY TEAS.
The Company would respectfully inform Country Merchants, and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their establishment in Cincinnati, exclusively for the sale of their TEAS, where will be found at all times, a large and general assortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, put up in a superior manner in Lead Wrappers to preserve their aroma, in 1-lb., and 1/2-lb. packages, and 5 pound casks.
Merchants and others visiting the city to lay in their supplies, would find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases, as these TEAS will be sold much lower than the same qualities of TEA have ever been offered in this market.
G. S. VEAZIE, Agent, in Melrose Building, Corner of Walnut and 4th streets, Cincinnati.
N. B. All orders punctually filled at reduced prices.
December 1, 1846—728-51w&d

JOHN M. OREM & Co.,
(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE.)
SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE,
No. 143, Main Street, (a few doors below Fourth), CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHERE may be found, a large assortment of the finest and most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING; Also, Gentlemen's fancy wear, such as Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, &c.
Nov. 24, 1846—727-w11d

Frankfort Advertisements.



Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
J. W. WINN, (late of Nashville, Tennessee), respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public.
From his long experience as a Cutter, he can assure those who favor him with their business, that their garments shall fit well, and shall be made in a superior manner.
Frankfort, January 5, 1847

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

THE subscribers still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old and well known stand, and are prepared to furnish those who may favor them with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.
The stock of Goods were all purchased this fall by one of the firm, and they are of opinion that their Goods cannot be beat for taste, beauty, style, or fashion, by any other assortment of Goods in the town.
They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.
If we are also Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowland's splendid System of Garment Cutting.
If Garments of every description in their line, cut to order, and with the least possible delay. RICHARD GILLISPIE, NELSON HEFFNER.
October 20, 1846—723-47

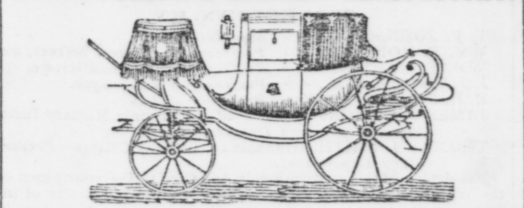
BOOK BINDING.
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES!
THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. A. C. KEENON his BOOK BINDERY, and made an arrangement with Mr. WALKER H. ROSSON to superintend and conduct the same, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to Mr. Keenon.

IF CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
IF BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
If Orders left at the Bindery, over Harlan & Craddock's Law Office, or at THE COMMONWEALTH PRINTING OFFICE, will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.
Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1846—735-47 A. G. HODGES.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mathews, in Frankfort, on Main street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burns, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LETCHER, Esq. Oct. 27, 1846—724-47 J. H. CLAY.

General Advertisements.

MADISON COACH & HARNESS MANUFACTORY.



All the way from London, Boston, New York and Philadelphia.
SOME of the most splendid Lamps, ever seen, manufactured to order in London; also some rich Laces, Crinoline and Scarlet and Purple, also some Tassels and Cloths, with all other Materials suitable to build any work to order that may be wanted. All I ask is the fair Manufacturer's profit. I will give prompt attention to orders, and spare no pains to please.
If Ready cash will buy bargains in second hand Carriages and Buggies; also all kinds of New Carriages and Harness.
H. P. NEWELL.
Madison, Ia., Jan. 6, 1847
If Lexington Observer and Reporter copy, and charge advertiser.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.
REPLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
The above Periodicals are reprinted in New-York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamer, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the original. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals, renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and moderation not often found in works of a party character.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and the "London Quarterly," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.
The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum.
For any two, do. 5.00 "
For any three, do. 7.00 "
For all four of the Reviews, 10.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "
For Blackwood's and the 4 Reviews, 16.00 "

CLIPPING.
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.
If Remittances or communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers.—The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be credited, taking his receipt, and forwarding the receipt by mail. Post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter. Post-paid, directed to the publishers.
N. B.—The Price on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late law, to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.
If to all the principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Rail-Road or Water communication from the City of New York, these Periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
112 Fulton St., New-York.
June 9, 1846.—713-17

NOTICE.
THE firm of GREENUP & REDDING, Grocers, Frankfort, Ky., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the firm, are informed, that they are respectfully solicited to call and settle immediately. Either of the subscribers are authorized to settle the business of the firm.
W. M. H. GREENUP,
JOHN P. REDDING.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits the patronage heretofore extended to the firm. He intends to keep a general supply of the best articles in his line, and trusts he will be able to give general satisfaction.
Nov. 25, 1846—729-47 JOHN P. REDDING.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
A PERMANENT ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, was opened by the subscriber, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, his late known as the Franklin Springs, on the first Monday in April last.

The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its adaptation in every respect, for excellent school purposes; being entirely apart from all the contaminations of Town Life; the Locality being Airy and Healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, Extensive and Commodious.
In his System, the Education of the Entire Man, MORAL, INTELLECTUAL and PHYSICAL, will receive due attention. The ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly studied; but the Course of Instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES will be peculiarly thorough.
The following gentlemen compose the corps of Teachers in the Institute, and others will be added as may be required:
Rev. R. T. P. ALLEN, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
FRANCIS HALL, A. M., Teacher of Ancient Languages and Literature.
MARTIN S. HARMON, A. M., Teacher of the French and German Languages.
R. N. ALLEN, Esq., Teacher of English Literature.
The ACADEMIC YEAR is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in October, and the second on the first Monday in March. Pupils will be received, however, at any time, and charged to the end of the session.

TERMS—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE:
For Boarding and Tuition, per session, \$75 00
Washing and Bedding, " " 10 00
For the French and German languages, extra, " 10 00
Books and Stationery, at usual prices.
For those to whom the undersigned is known personally or by reputation, he deems testimonials and references unnecessary. His honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy at West Point; his subsequent connection with the Engineering of the General Government; his long and successful experience as an Instructor, and his occupancy of the Chair of Mathematics in Transylvania University for three years subsequent to its re-organization in 1842, having brought his qualifications as a Teacher and Governor of youth into public observation. For the satisfaction of others, he refers to the testimonials submitted, and to the Minutes of the Kentucky Annual Conference, as well as the Preachers of the Methodist Church generally in the West and South.
R. T. P. ALLEN, Principal.

Frankfort, June 9, 1846.—713-17
Professor ALLEN has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in Morrison College, Transylvania University, during the last three years, and as he proposes leaving the University, with a view to the establishment of an Academic Institute, under his own control, he desires to recruit his knowledge in his connection with the Faculty of Arts in Transylvania, he performed the duties of his Department, both as it regards instruction and government, with regularity and success, and he is confident that I cheerfully recommend him to public confidence, as an able and indefatigable Teacher.
H. B. BASCOM,
President Transylvania University.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 10, 1845.
My Dear Sir—I received your note, with the prospectus of the Franklin Institute. You were fully authorized by my natural friendship and by my high opinion of your attainments and ability, to make the reference to my name.
I do not regret extremely your desire to have me at the University, and from our neighborhood, you will carry with you to the Franklin Springs my ardent wishes for your success, fame and prosperity. I am, truly, your friend and ob't serv't.
R. T. P. ALLEN, Esq. H. CLAY.

FRANKFORT CEMETERY.
THE Company regret to state, that owing to the trespasses committed in pulling flowers and fruit, breaking shrubbery, walking on the borders and resting on the falls of the enclosures, on SUNDAYS, they are compelled to close the gates on each Sabbath, and that no admittance can be obtained on that day. While they most earnestly request every visiter to abstain from walking on the borders, or touching any flower or shrub or fruit, they pledge themselves to prosecute (for the heavy penalties imposed by the charter), any person who may commit the slightest trespass. The grounds are now being improved at a very large expense, for the comfort and ornament of our town, and we ask the aid of our citizens, both in refraining from trespass, and in the slightest act which may be an example for others to commit any trespass whatever.
Persons can visit the grounds during the week in carriages or on foot, but no one can be admitted on horseback. Horses can be tied at Mr. Page's residence on the hill.
June 16, 1846.—714-17

Hardware.
5 DOZ. SPADES; 5 dozen Ames Shovels; Grubbing Hoes; long handled Shovels; Grain Shovels; Manure Forks; Hand Saws; Wood Saws; Collins' Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Ratts, Hinges and Locks; Saws; Chain Saws; Augers; Coffee Mills; Iron Squares; Mason's Trowels; Drawing Knives; Straw Knives; Brier Sythes; Strap Hinges and Slat Irons, just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 7, 1847

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, on foot, but no one can be admitted on horseback. Horses can be tied at Mr. Page's residence on the hill.
June 16, 1846.—714-17
5 DOZ. SPADES; 5 dozen Ames Shovels; Grubbing Hoes; long handled Shovels; Grain Shovels; Manure Forks; Hand Saws; Wood Saws; Collins' Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Ratts, Hinges and Locks; Saws; Chain Saws; Augers; Coffee Mills; Iron Squares; Mason's Trowels; Drawing Knives; Straw Knives; Brier Sythes; Strap Hinges and Slat Irons, just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 7, 1847
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June 16, 1846.—714-17
J. W. WINN continues at his old stand.
JNO. W. WINN,
THOS. J. WINN.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

DENNISON HOUSE,
Corner of Main and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DENNISON & SON, feeling grateful for past favors, trust by strict attention to the wants and comfort of Travelers, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended them.
They would again call the attention of those visiting the city, to the locality of their House, being situated on the highest and most central point in the city, equal distance from Canal and Steamboat Landings, it offers every convenience to both men of business and leisure.
W. DENNISON, Sr.
C. B. DENNISON.
January 1, 1847

Henrie House,
BY CHAUNCEY KELSEY,
North side of 3d Street, between Main and Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

WM. H. MOORE, { MARK H. NEWMAN, {
CINCINNATI, OHIO. { NEW YORK.
WM. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 110, Main Street, between 2d and 4th, Cincinnati,
SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Staple and Fancy STATIONERY, SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS and MUSIC BOOKS.
Country Merchants, Schools and Colleges supplied at the lowest New York prices. Terms CASH. Jan. 1, 1847

George Cox,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, No. 89, MAIN STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings: all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
January 1, 1847

J. F. Desilver,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 112, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
KEE constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books; Blank Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books made to order. January 1, 1847

Eggers & Wullop,
FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MAIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.
OFFER for sale, together with a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, warranted to be well bound and of good paper. Ruling of all kinds, neatly and promptly executed.
They also keep on hand a fine lot of FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. &c.
January 1, 1847

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner of 3d and Walnut streets, opposite P. S. Office, (Old Fellows Building,) Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. F. HARRISON & C. A. JUETT,
In connection with the above, are associated for purposes of LANDSCAPE ENGRAVING, such as Portraits, Historical, Genealogical, Card and Seal Engravings, &c. &c.; Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, &c.
January 1, 1847

RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH,
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,
Corner Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BANK NOTES, BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, SEALS, &c. &c., engraved in a superior style and at the shortest notice.
This office has been established in the above city for the past FIVE YEARS, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies for the execution of Bank Notes and similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty and number.
All work entrusted to this Office, will be done in CINCINNATI, and not sent to New York, or any other Eastern City—thereby saving time in transportation.
This Office is under the immediate supervision of GEORGE JONES, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteen years.
PORTRAITS, LANDSCAPES, and similar works will be attended to and executed in the first style and art.
N. B.—On hand, 7,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper of various tints.
January 1, 1847

Wayne & Fleiss,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES,
No. 230, Main, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

A New Drug Store.
T. B. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Corner of Broadway and Congress Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
January 1, 1847

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye-Stuffs.
THE subscribers, from the very liberal patronage received from Merchants, Physicians and others in Kentucky, are induced herein to make known through this medium, that they have a large and well selected Stock of every thing in their line of business, purchased chiefly from the Importers of the Eastern Markets. We pledge ourselves to offer such inducements in GENUINE ARTICLES and LOW PRICES, as to insure future patronage.
We are the proprietors of the justly celebrated

Gardner's Liniment,
A popular remedy for Fresh Burns or Scalds, Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, &c. Also, for HORSES it excels in the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Scratches, Colic, Cholera or Galls, Film in the Eye, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at such prices as will warrant them in keeping it for sale.
We manufacture PUTTY BY STEAM POWER, have it put up compactly in Bladders, which prevents it from getting hard. We sell it at the reduced price of FOUR CENTS per pound by the barrel.
JAMES S. GLASCOW & CO., DISTRICTS,
North East Corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati.
January 1, 1847

JOHN LOCKWOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware,
STEAMBOAT STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
Between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
* * * Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Steamboat work of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch.
January 1, 1847

Buckeye Bell Foundry.
G. W. COFFIN & CO.,
Columbus St., between Broadway and Ludlow, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRIES, dealers in Lead, Zinc, Copper, Block-Tin and Tin Plate, Copper Rivets, Splitter Solder, and all kinds of Brass Castings.
Their Bells are executed upon true Scientific and Harmonic principles, as they are allowed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland and England.
Dec. 1, 1846—728-51w&d

SEED STORE,
Removed to No. 35, Lower Market, 2d door west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati.
H. AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE formerly conducted by Messrs. J. & Campbell, we have removed the same to the East part of our Warehouse, No. 35 Lower Market street, 2d door West of Sycamore, where we shall continue the business in all its various branches, as heretofore conducted by them.
Having secured the services of Mr. JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of the late firm of E. & C. one of the most experienced Horticulturists in our State, the plants may rely on the purity and genuineness of all SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES, &c. coming from us.
Being Agents for the principal Nurseries contiguous to our City, we are prepared to furnish all varieties of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, GRAPE ROOTS, CUTTINGS, &c.
No. 33 and 35, Lower Market street
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—724-51w&d

JOHN LOCKWOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware,
STEAMBOAT STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
Between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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No. 33 and 35, Lower Market street
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—724-51w&d

Dr. O. S. Wilson,
STILL continues to give his undivided attention to the practice of his profession in its various branches.
Office and Residence on Clinton Street, near the Government House.
January 1, 1847

Hemp! Hemp! Hemp!!!
THE highest cash price paid for good clean Hemp delivered at the Warehouse of
TODD & CRITTENDEN N.
December 31, 1846—728-47

Fresh Oysters.
88 CANS fresh Cove OYSTERS, just received and for sale on consignment, by
PIERSON & MERIWETHER, ER.
January 4, 1847
CHEESE.—A superior lot of PINE APPLE CHEESE, just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
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